

SELECTIONS  
FROM THE  
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS  
PUBLISHED IN THE PUNJAB,  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,  
OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,  
Received up to 8th December, 1873.

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POLITICAL (DOMESTIC.)

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Oordoo Akhbár*, of the 16th October, points out the need of closing the urinary beside the Chandnee Chowk Bazar in the city of Delhi, and of erecting another somewhere else in its stead. The present urinary is said to be a great nuisance.

The *Roznamcha*, of the 20th October, in a communicated article, draws attention to the undue authority said to be exercised by the *mookhtars* of the *waseeqa* holders of Oudh over their masters, in consequence of the former being in the interest of Moonshee Roop Chund, Manager of the *Waseeqa* Department. The *mookhtars* have little short of the absolute disposal of the *waseeqas*. If the stipendiaries are in need of money, they must borrow it from the particular mahajun pointed out by their *mookhtars*, and must submit to the terms dictated. All this is due to the fact that Moonshee Roop Chund does not allow the stipendiaries to draw their allowances without production of the powers of attorney held by the *mookhtars*.

In illustration of the above, the writer points to the case of Nawab Abul Husun Khan, (nephew of Nawab Sir Muhsinood-Dowlah) *versus* Hukeem 'Abid Husain, his *mookhtar*, which was brought not long ago in the Civil Court at Luck-



now, and in which the Nawab obtained a decree for Rs. 5,000 against the Hukeem. It is observed that until 'Abid Husain had finally lost the case, the Moonshee did not allow the Nawab to draw his allowances through his new *mookhtar*, the consequence being that all this time the descendant of the Emperor Mahomed Ali Shah had to attend the Court in person to obtain a cheque for his allowance.

The same paper again remarks on the need of cutting down the hedges bordering one side of the Goomtee in the city of Lucknow, which are described as the hiding-places of thieves and highwaymen. These hedges are said be the cause of the prevalence of crime on the Chandgunj, Allygunj, and Fyza-bad roads.

The attention of the authorities is invited to this.

A correspondent of the same paper notices the spread of theft in Kakoree (Lucknow). It is stated that from the commencement of the English rule in Oudh to the present day, scarcely a year has passed in which thefts have not been frequent in the town, especially in the winter season, when gambling is very common. Unless measures are soon taken for removing the evil, the town is sure to be ruined.

The *Benares Akhbār*, of the 23rd October, calls upon the Municipality of Benares to forbid sweepers to wash the filth of the drains at the bathing *ghauts* of the river, as is now done, on the chance of finding something of value. The Municipality are also asked to see that the covers of drains are properly replaced after removal; the neglect of this causes passengers to stumble, and allows effluvium to escape.

The *Koh-i-Nūr*, of the 25th October, in a communicated article, again urges the need of widening the bazars of Lahore. The writer also draws the attention of the Municipal Committee to the bad state of the city as regards cleanliness. The streets are said to be totally out of repair, the planks covering the drains broken, and the lanes very filthy. In the



writer's opinion, it would be well if the management of the conservancy of the city were intrusted not to a single member of the Committee but to several, as is the case in Umritsur, Delhi, and other cities.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudha* of the 27th October, draws the attention of the Municipal Committee and the Magistrate of Benares to the following nuisances in that city :—

(a) The owners of asses wander about the lanes with their beasts, who commit nuisance there to the great inconvenience of the inhabitants.

(b) The river side remains extremely filthy. The whole of the way from Assee to Burna is stocked with heaps of dirt and crossed by stinking streams discharged from the drains, to the great discomfort of pilgrims and other persons who go that way.

(c) The famous place of pilgrimage known as the *Soorj Koond*, which is held in great sanctity among the Hindoos, who resort to it in large numbers, and deem it salvation to bathe in the sacred tank, the history of which is connected with the Puranic mythology, is grossly profaned by the inferior classes of people living in its neighbourhood, such as sweepers, *chamars*, barbers, cowherds, betel-sellers, &c., who all commit nuisances there in various ways. It is to be wondered at that such profanities should be permitted in a holy place, and all the more so, seeing that the whole of the land surrounding the *koond* is Government property.

The *Agra Akhbār* of the 30th October, commends to the favourable consideration of the authorities the case of Noubut Rai, a Sub-Inspector of Police in the Etah district, who is said to have distinguished himself in a remarkable way in the discharge of the duties of his office. The editor gives a detail of the cases which the Sub-Inspector has been successful in working out by his energy, promptitude, and intelligence, and thinks him deserving of promotion.



A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Muthra, states that a *Shroff* who was coming to the city from the Sudder Bazar with a purse containing Rs. 300, was attacked in the way by a band of robbers, who seized the purse and made off. No trace of the offenders has been found.

The *Allypore Institute Gazette*, of the 31st October, reviews the decision passed by the Bombay High Court in the well known case of the editor of the *Ahmedabad Samachar* versus the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, viz., that having to sit in the same carriage with a sweeper was no cause of action. In the editor's opinion, the decision is highly objectionable, as being a direct interference with the Hindoo religion, according to which a Hindoo is strictly prohibited from coming in contact with a sweeper. Such being the case, the conduct of the Railway-guard who forced the sweeper, much against his will, to sit beside a high caste Hindoo, was extremely blameable, and justly demanded the serious animadversion of the Court. According to European notions, it may be a vain superstition which forbids a Hindoo to touch a sweeper, and with equal justice may the Brahmanical thread be regarded as a thing of no consequence which may lightly be taken away from the wearer, although in the eyes of a Brahmin it is a very important thing and essential to the performance of the ceremonies of his religion.

The editor goes on to say that if the authorities treat religious matters in this way, which is entirely at variance with the tolerant policy which the English Government professes to follow, Hindoostanees must bid adieu to their religion. He concludes by inviting the attention of Government to the matter, and by remarking that if such unwarrantable behaviour on the part of railway officers is passed over unnoticed, they will in future take greater liberties, and Europeans travelling in a railway carriage will dare to throw impure water on their Hindoo fellow-passengers, or hurt their religious feelings in other ways.



The same paper has a long communicated article, in which, after praising the English Government for its good administration, the writer discusses the propriety of levying a heavy land tax from zemindars, in addition to the other kinds of taxes which they have to pay in common with the rest of the people. According to the writer, it is an unsound principle to saddle a single class with an additional burden, while all classes equally share in the benefit of the English Rule.

The *Lawrence Gazette*, of the same date, devotes a leader to thefts and dacoities. The upshot is, that in order to put an effective stop to these crimes, which have now become so common as to be a marked stain on the administration of the country, Government would do well to restore the old plan by which the people of the town or village where a theft happened were required to trace the offenders and the stolen property, and the inhabitants of the village to which the thief was tracked were held responsible to make good the loss. This plan was attended with various advantages, and the editor thinks it should be again adopted.

In its local news column, the same paper notices a serious case of dacoity, which recently happened in a village situated on the Sirdhana road at a distance of six miles from Meerut. The particulars were these:—A gang of 30 or 40 dacoits entered the house of a Brahman, armed with *lathies*, and carried away property estimated at Rs. 6,000.

The *Almorah Akhbár*, of the 1st November, in a communicated article repeats the complaint, noticed by a Meerutt correspondent of the *Mukhbir-i-Sádiq*, (Lucknow) some time ago, viz., that, as there is no fixed time for the arrival of the Military Paymaster at the principal sudder stations to distribute the half yearly pensions, it sometimes happens that poor helpless persons who come there from distant places to receive their pensions have to stay for a long time before the officer comes, and consequently, to incur much trouble and



expense, besides suffering great disappointment. By way of an example, it is stated that the persons who recently went to Almorah to receive their pensions had to stay there for more than a month before the Paymaster came.

In order to remove the grievance, the *Mukhbir-i-Sádiq* suggests that Government should lay down an order to the effect that shortly before the time for the distribution of pensions notices should be circulated in the places of distribution, showing the time of the arrival of the Paymaster at different stations, and the dates on which the distribution of pensions is to take place at each.

The *Samay Vinod*, of the same date, notices with approval the order recently issued by the authorities at Agra prohibiting owners of beasts of burden, on pain of fine and even of imprisonment, from overloading their animals; and thinks that a similar order should be passed to protect the beasts which carry grain from the plains to Nynee Tal. The weight carried by each horse is 200lbs. which, considering the ascent up which the animal has to travel, is too much.

The same paper regrets to hear that the project for conducting a canal into Almorah, in order to remove the prevailing scarcity of water in that district, for which the Government, North-Western Provinces, was pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 15,000 from the Local Cess, has been abandoned. Should this be owing to the insufficiency of the grant to meet the estimated outlay, the editor would recommend that the deficiency should be supplied by the inhabitants of Almorah, who, he hopes, will cheerfully contribute.

In its local news columns, the same paper criticizes the proposal of the Municipal Committee of Nynee Tal to levy a tax from the beasts of burden, coolies, and strangers, who come there; the income to be used in building the proposed tramway from Ramnuggur to Deechouree, and thence to Nynee Tal. It is observed that the tax will have the effect



of discouraging persons from visiting Nynee Tal, and consequently, of lessening the population of the place, seeing that the expenses of living in the hills are already excessive. Besides, it will be felt particularly oppressive by the coolies, who make only Rs. 5 or 6 a month with much hard labour.

For these reasons the editor is strongly against the measure.

The *Koh-i-Nūr* of the same date, under the heading "Shahpore" (Punjab,) states that in consequence of the new rules about the duty on opium, most of the zemindars have stopped the cultivation of that drug.

It is added that the roads are sadly in want of repair.

The *Pánjabí Akhbar* of the same date draws attention to the following abuses in the city of Lahore :—

(a) The conservancy carts are very unwieldy, and are drawn by buffaloes, in consequence of which the roads are soon cut up, and passengers are put to great inconvenience; worse still, the carts, full of filth, are kept standing in the streets for hours together, to the serious annoyance of the people. The writer is at a loss to understand why the style of cart is not changed, why covered carts are not used, and why the plan of removing the filth in barrels, which is followed in cantonments, is not adopted in the city. He thinks it strange that while so much attention is paid to the health of cantonments, that of the city should be so far neglected.

(b) The gutters of most of the houses are so made that their water often falls over the heads of the persons who pass in any lane, while in the rainy season the lanes become almost impassable.

(c) The repairs and cleanliness of the lanes are totally neglected.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Mooltan, blames the Municipal Committee of that city for its misman-



agement. Notwithstanding that Mooltan is proverbially famous for its dust, the roads are scarcely watered. The road outside Bohur Durwaza, which leads to the cantonment, has become so full of ruts and cavities that passengers as well as conveyances can scarcely travel by it.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbár* of the same date, in its local news columns, states that mock auctions, similar to those which were at one time common in Allahabad and Lucknow, have for some time past been held by a European with the aid of sham chaprassies in the bazars and other public places of Moradabad, and poor people are cheated out of their money. The attention of the authorities is invited to this.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudhá*, of the 3rd November, is glad to observe that lamps have at last been set up in the lanes of Benares, but complains of irregularity in the times of lighting and extinguishing them. In the editor's opinion, to make the lamps really useful they should invariably be lighted at sunset and put out at 5 o'clock in the morning.

The *Benares Akhbár* makes the same suggestion. It is observed that the lanes are so dark that they need lamp-light even on moonlight nights.

The *Muir Gazette*, of the 4th November, revives the old complaint as to the injustice of levying an octroi in the city of Meerut and exempting the sudder bazar from it, and again remarks on the evil consequences resulting from the measure, such as the stoppage to a great degree of the importation of grain and other commodities into the city, and the abandonment of the city by the inhabitants, who have settled and opened their shops in the sudder bazar. The writer wonders that the people of the city and of the sudder bazar, who are both equally the subjects of Government, should receive unequal treatment at its hands, and remarks that though several petitions were submitted to the Collector on the subject, and in reply that officer assured the petitioners that the octroi would be levied in the sudder bazaar



also, and though the Lieutenant-Governor at the time of his late visit to Meerut had ordered that either the octroi be imposed on the sudder bazaar or the city also be exempted from the tax, yet matters remain just as they were.

The writer also points out the impropriety of raising the octroi-tax in the Poorwahs, outside the city gates, which are chiefly inhabited by the poorer classes of the people, who were either wholly exempt from the chowkeedaree tax, for which the octroi has been substituted, or had to pay only  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, 1 anna, or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  annas a month, which was not felt half so oppressive as is the octroi-tax.

#### POLITICAL (FOREIGN).

The *Vidyá Vilás* of the 30th October, praises the Maharajah of Cashmere for having, at a considerable cost, compiled and translated into Hindee a compendious treatise on medicine, taken from various Sanskrit works on that science. The book is in two parts, and the price of Part I, which has already been printed in type on good paper, is Rs. 4-8-0.

The *Koh-i-Núr* of the same date, publishes a letter from the Revd. W. Robb, M. A., Missionary of the United Presbyterian Mission, Todgurh (Ajmere), on certain crying abuses said to be prevalent in the cities of Rajpootana, and especially in Mewar and Marwar. These are as follows:—

(a) A general indifference to cleanliness. Every town or village the traveller enters is full of heaps of bones, dirt, and rubbish.

(b) A most obscene statue may be seen erected in the public street. Formerly, this was built only in the days of the Holee festival, and was then destroyed, but of late it has become customary to suffer it to remain all the year round, in order to avoid the trouble of making a new statue every year.

(c) The vicious practice of eating opium prevails to such an extent that the drug forms the chief luxury among the



inhabitants, and a delicacy which they present to their friends, just as betel-leaf, &c., are offered in other parts of the country.

The attention of the Chiefs and Sirdars of Rajpootana, as well as of the English Government, is directed to these abuses.

Another correspondent of the same paper praises the Rajah of Jheend for having dedicated a sum of a lakh of rupees to charitable purposes. The money will be used to set up a bank at Benares, from which the poor will be supplied with food.

The *Núr-ul-Anwár* of the same date, states that the Begum of Bhopal is building a marble mosque in her state, which will cost Rs. 40,000. The editor praises Her Highness for paying as much attention to spiritual as she does to temporal concerns.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 24th October, in a communicated article, repeats the suggestion as to the need of appointing a special board for examining the books submitted to the Government, North-Western Provinces, under its Prize Notification, and reporting upon their merits. The writer dwells at some length on the impropriety of leaving the decision of the merits of a literary performance to a single individual, and shows how, of the Natives who are qualified to judge of a work, some are apt to base their opinion entirely on the literary fame or obscurity of the author; how some think it a sin to express an unfavourable opinion on any one's production, being under the belief that, so long as a few lines in a work can bring good to any person, they ought not to write anything unfavourable of the author; how some are inclined to be partial to their friends, relatives, compatriots, or men of the same profession or religion as themselves; and how some are given to pick holes in the works of famous authors, in order to make a show of their own learning, while



others are to apt to form a bad opinion of all books which may happen to lack their favorite idioms or views.

The appointment of a board of examiners would remove all these evils, and the writer thinks the attention of Government should be directed to the suggestion.

The same paper has a communicated article on the dresses of honour conferred by the Calcutta University on graduates of the B.A. and M.A. degrees. The object is to show that these dresses are unsuitable for Native graduates, and to suggest that they should be changed for others more appropriate. It is remarked that the dresses are so strange and so different in their fashion from those of the country, that, far from being looked upon as distinguishing marks, they but serve to make the wearers ridiculous in the eyes of their brethren. They are quite European in their character, and to this it is owing that Native graduates rarely use them.

The *Ab-i-Hayât-i-Hind*, of the 1st November, gives an interesting account of the cricket match played at Boolundshuhur between the Agra College boarders and Boolundshuhur gentlemen on the 21st October last. The boarders were invited for the purpose by Mr. Willock, the Magistrate, and received a very kind reception. The play began at 10 A.M. The Agra eleven completely beat their rivals in one innings, making a total of 256 against the 114, the total number of two innings of the latter. The Magistrate praised the boarders for their singular success, and gave a reward of Rs. 15 to Basdev Sahai, who made the highest score (70).

The editor gives great credit to Mr. Willock and the other authorities of Boolundshuhur for taking so great an interest in education.

The *Akhbâr-i-Anjuman-i-Hind*, of the same date, in its local news columns, praises Pandit Shyam Manohur Lal, Manager of the Wards School situated in the Kaiser Bagh (Lucknow), for his good management; but remarks that



there are certain points connected with the wards over which the Pandit can have no direct control beyond reporting them to the authorities. The editor particularly draws attention to the fact that the guardians of some of the wards, such as Rajah Mahomed Ali Khan, Talookdar of Husunpore, are almost as young as the minors.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudhá*, of the 3rd November, states on the authority of a correspondent, that a school for teaching Hindee has been established by Thakoor Jahur Singh in Mohullah Wazeerpoora in the city of Agra. The attendance at the school numbers 30, and is increasing day by day. The School is also kept open for a few hours at night for the benefit of those who can spare no time from the duties of their calling in the day to attend to their mental culture. The Principal of St. Peter's college lately paid a visit to the institution, and was well pleased with the management of it.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Koh-i-Núr* notices the establishment by the Kayasths of Lucknow of a society in that city, called the *Káyasth Dharm Sabhá*, for the benefit of persons of their caste. A newspaper has also been started in connection with the society, under the name of *Káyasth Samáchar*; the first one or two numbers of which have already appeared.



The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report:—

| No. | NAME OF NEWSPAPER.          | LANGUAGE.          | LOCALITY.      | WHEN PUBLISHED. | DATE.      | DATE OF RECEIPT. |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|
| 1   | <i>Rifāh-i-Khaldīq,</i>     | ...                | Shahjehanpore, | Bi-monthly,     | Aug. 1st   | 1873. 5th        |
| 2   | <i>Ditto,</i>               | Oordoo,            | Ditto,         | Ditto,          | " 15th     | Novr. 30th       |
| 3   | <i>Naiyir-i-Akbar,</i>      | Ditto,             | Bijnour,       | Weekly,         | " 28th     | Octr. 29th       |
| 4   | <i>Ditto,</i>               | Ditto,             | Ditto,         | Ditto,          | Sept. 5th  | " 29th           |
| 5   | <i>Ditto,</i>               | Ditto,             | Ditto,         | Ditto,          | " 18th     | " 29th           |
| 6   | <i>Ditto,</i>               | Ditto,             | Ditto,         | Ditto,          | " 25th     | " 29th           |
| 7   | <i>Mārwar Gazette,</i>      | Oordoo and Hindee, | Jodhpore,      | Ditto,          | " 29th     | Novr. 3rd        |
| 8   | <i>Strachey Gazette,</i>    | Oordoo,            | Moradabad,     | Ditto,          | Octr. 5th  | Novr. 27th       |
| 9   | <i>Mārwar Akhbār,</i>       | Marathi,           | Indore,        | Ditto,          | " 10th     | Octr. 29th       |
| 10  | <i>Rohilkhund Akhbār,</i>   | Oordoo,            | Moradabad,     | Bi-weekly,      | " 11th     | " 31st           |
| 11  | <i>Inglis Gazette,</i>      | Hindee,            | Ditto,         | Weekly,         | " 13th     | " 27th           |
| 12  | <i>Strachey Gazette,</i>    | Oordoo,            | Ditto,         | Ditto,          | " 14th     | Novr. 6th        |
| 13  | <i>Khurshid-i-Jahāntāb,</i> | Ditto,             | Agra,          | Bi-monthly,     | " 15th     | Novr. 27th       |
| 14  | <i>Roznāmcha,</i>           | Ditto,             | Lucknow,       | Daily,          | " 15th     | 31st             |
| 15  | <i>Oordoo Akhbār,</i>       | Ditto,             | Delhi,         | Weekly,         | " 16th     | 27th             |
| 16  | <i>Roznāmcha,</i>           | Ditto,             | Lucknow,       | Daily,          | " 16th     | 31st             |
| 17  | <i>Mālwa Akhbār,</i>        | Marathi,           | Indore,        | Weekly,         | " 17th     | 31st             |
| 18  | <i>Roznāmcha,</i>           | Oordoo,            | Lucknow,       | Daily,          | " 17th     | 31st             |
| 19  | <i>Ditto,</i>               | Ditto,             | Ditto,         | Ditto,          | " 18th     | 31st             |
| 20  | <i>Gwalior Gazette,</i>     | Oordoo and Hindee, | Gwalior,       | Weekly,         | " 19th     | 27th             |
| 21  | <i>Mārwar Gazette,</i>      | Ditto,             | Jodhpore,      | Ditto,          | " 20th     | Novr. 1st        |
| 22  | <i>Roznāmcha,</i>           | Oordoo,            | Lucknow,       | Daily,          | " 20th     | 3rd              |
| 23  | <i>Inglis Gazette,</i>      | Oordoo and Hindee, | Moradabad,     | Weekly,         | " 20th     | 6th              |
| 24  | <i>Naf'-ul-Azīm,</i>        | Arabic,            | Lahore,        | Ditto,          | " 21st     | 3rd              |
| 25  | <i>Muhibb-i-Hind,</i>       | Oordoo,            | Meerut,        | Ditto,          | " 3rd week | Octr. 27th       |
| 26  | <i>Maqṣūd-ul-Akhbār,</i>    | Ditto,             | Gurgaon,       | Ditto,          | " 3rd week | Novr. 6th        |



| No. | NAME OF NEWSPAPER.                         | LANGUAGE.           | LOCALITY.     | WHEN PUBLISHED. | DATE.       | DATE OF RECEIPT. |
|-----|--------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|
|     |                                            |                     |               |                 | 1873.       | 1873.            |
| 27  | Rohilkhund Akhbār,                         | Oordoo,             | Moradabad,    | Bi-weekly,      | Octr., 22nd | Octr. 27th       |
| 28  | Roznámcha,                                 | Ditto,              | Lucknow,      | Daily,          | " 22nd      | Novr. 3rd        |
| 29  | Akhbār-i-Alam,                             | Ditto,              | Meerut,       | Weekly,         | " 23rd      | Octr. 27th       |
| 30  | Benares Akhbār,                            | Hindee,             | Benares,      | Ditto,          | " 23rd      | " 28th           |
| 31  | Naiyir-i-Akbar,                            | Oordoo,             | Bijnour,      | Ditto,          | " 23rd      | " 28th           |
| 32  | Vidyá Vilds,                               | Oordoo and Dogrit,  | Jummoo,       | Ditto,          | " 23rd      | " 30th           |
| 33  | Roznámcha,                                 | Oordoo,             | Lucknow,      | Daily,          | " 23rd      | Novr. 3rd        |
| 34  | Káiyasth Sándchár (a new paper),           | Ditto,              | Ditto,        | Bi-monthly,     | " 23rd      | " 6th            |
| 35  | Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb,                      | Ditto,              | Goojranwalla, | Weekly,         | " 24th      | Octr. 27th       |
| 36  | Asár-ul-Amsár,                             | Ditto,              | Lucknow,      | Ditto,          | " 24th      | 27th             |
| 37  | Jalwa-i-Tár,                               | Ditto,              | Meerut,       | Ditto,          | " 24th      | 27th             |
| 38  | Lawrence Gazette,                          | Ditto,              | Ditto,        | Ditto,          | " 24th      | 27th             |
| 39  | Allygurh Institute Gazette,                | Oordoo and English, | Allygurh,     | Ditto,          | " 24th      | " 28th           |
| 40  | Akhbār-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb,                 | Oordoo,             | Lahore,       | Ditto,          | " 24th      | 28th             |
| 41  | Najm-ul-Akhbār,                            | Ditto,              | Meerut,       | Ditto,          | " 24th      | 29th             |
| 42  | Rajputáná Social Science Congress Gazette. | Ditto,              | Jeypore,      | Ditto,          | " 24th      | 30th             |
| 43  | Lauh-i-Mahfúz,                             | Ditto,              | Moradabad,    | Ditto,          | 24th        | 31st             |
| 44  | Roznámcha,                                 | Ditto,              | Lucknow,      | Daily,          | 24th        | 3rd              |
| 45  | Tahzib-ul-Akhhláq,                         | Ditto,              | Allygurh,     | Not fixed,      | 24th        | 3rd              |
| 46  | Oordoo Akhbār,                             | Ditto,              | Delhi,        | Weekly,         | 24th        | 7th              |
| 47  | Oordoo Delhi Gazette,                      | Ditto,              | Agra,         | Ditto,          | 25th        | 27th             |
| 48  | Núr-ul-Anwár,                              | Ditto,              | Cawnpore,     | Ditto,          | 25th        | 27th             |
| 49  | Meerut Gazette,                            | Ditto,              | Meerut,       | Ditto,          | 25th        | 27th             |
| 50  | Koh-i-Núr,                                 | Ditto,              | Lahore,       | Ditto,          | 25th        | 28th             |
| 51  | Akhbār-i-Anjuman-i-Hind,                   | Ditto,              | Lucknow,      | Ditto,          | 25th        | 29th             |
| 52  | Khair Khwáh-i-Alam,                        | Ditto,              | Delhi,        | Tri-monthly,    | 25th        | 29th             |
| 53  | Akmál-ul-Akhbār,                           | Ditto,              | Ditto,        | Weekly,         | 25th        | 29th             |
| 54  | Rohilkhund Akhbār,                         | Ditto,              | Moradabad,    | Bi-weekly,      | 25th        | 31st             |



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|----|--------------------------------------------|-----|---------------------|----------------|-----|--------------|-----|------|------|
| 55 | Majma-ul-Bahrain,                          | ... | Ditto,              | Loodhiana,     | ... | Weekly,      | ... | 26th | 30th |
| 56 | Gwalior Gazette,                           | ... | Oordoo and Hindee,  | Gwalior,       | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 26th | 31st |
| 57 | Kavi Vachan Sudha,                         | ... | Anglo-Hindee,       | Benares,       | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 27th | 30th |
| 58 | Dabdad-i-Sikandarí,                        | ... | Oordoo,             | Rampore,       | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 27th | 30th |
| 59 | Anjuman Akhbár,                            | ... | Ditto,              | Shahjehanpore, | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 27th | 30th |
| 60 | Karnamah,                                  | ... | Ditto,              | Lucknow,       | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 27th | 31st |
| 61 | Pattiala Akhbár,                           | ... | Ditto,              | Pattiala,      | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 27th | 1st  |
| 62 | Saiyid-ul-Akhbár,                          | ... | Ditto,              | Bhawulpore,    | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 27th | 1st  |
| 63 | Nasir-ul-Akhbár,                           | ... | Ditto,              | Delhi,         | ... | Tri-monthly, | ... | 27th | 3rd  |
| 64 | Márwár Gazette,                            | ... | Oordoo and Hindee,  | Jodhpore,      | ... | Weekly,      | ... | 27th | 29th |
| 65 | Oudh Akhbár,                               | ... | Oordoo,             | Lucknow,       | ... | Bi-monthly,  | ... | 28th | 30th |
| 66 | Nasim-i-Jounpore,                          | ... | Ditto,              | Jounpore,      | ... | Weekly,      | ... | 28th | 30th |
| 67 | Matla-i-Nár,                               | ... | Ditto,              | Cawnpore,      | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 28th | 31st |
| 68 | Muir Gazette,                              | ... | Ditto,              | Meerut,        | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 28th | 1st  |
| 69 | Akhyar-ul-Akhbár,                          | ... | Ditto,              | Lucknow,       | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 28th | 1st  |
| 70 | Rijdh-i-Am,                                | ... | Ditto,              | Sealkote,      | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 28th | 3rd  |
| 71 | Naf'-ul-Azim,                              | ... | Arabic,             | Lahore,        | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 28th | 3rd  |
| 72 | Muhibb-i-Hind,                             | ... | Oordoo,             | Meerut,        | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 28th | 1st  |
| 73 | Akhbár-i-Am,                               | ... | Ditto,              | Lahore,        | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 29th | 3rd  |
| 74 | Rohilkhund Akhbár,                         | ... | Ditto,              | Moradabad,     | ... | Bi-weekly,   | ... | 29th | 3rd  |
| 75 | Nár Afshan,                                | ... | Ditto,              | Loodhiana,     | ... | Weekly,      | ... | 30th | 1st  |
| 76 | Akhbár-i-Alam,                             | ... | Ditto,              | Meerut,        | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 30th | 3rd  |
| 77 | Asár-ul-Amsár,                             | ... | Ditto,              | Lucknow,       | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 30th | 3rd  |
| 78 | Benares Akhbár,                            | ... | Ditto,              | Benares,       | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 30th | 3rd  |
| 79 | Agra Akhbár,                               | ... | Ditto,              | Agra,          | ... | Tri-monthly, | ... | 30th | 4th  |
| 80 | Nasir-i-Akbár,                             | ... | Ditto,              | Bijnour,       | ... | Weekly,      | ... | 30th | 6th  |
| 81 | Vidyá Vilás,                               | ... | Oordoo and Dogrit,  | Jummoo,        | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 30th | 8th  |
| 82 | Shola-i-Tár,                               | ... | Oordoo,             | Cawnpore,      | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 31st | 1st  |
| 83 | Oudh Akhbár,                               | ... | Ditto,              | Lucknow,       | ... | Bi-weekly,   | ... | 31st | 1st  |
| 84 | Lawrence Gazette,                          | ... | Ditto,              | Meerut,        | ... | Weekly,      | ... | 31st | 3rd  |
| 85 | Allygurh Institute Gazette,                | ... | Oordoo and English, | Allygurh,      | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 31st | 3rd  |
| 86 | Shams-ul-Akhbár,                           | ... | Oordoo,             | Lucknow,       | ... | Bi-monthly,  | ... | 31st | 3rd  |
| 87 | Rajputana Social Science Congress Gazette. | ... | Ditto,              | Jeypore,       | ... | Weekly,      | ... | 31st | 4th  |



| No. | NAME OF NEWSPAPER.                | LANGUAGE.          | LOCALITY.      | WHEN PUBLISHED. | DATE. | DATE OF RECEIPT. |
|-----|-----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|------------------|
| 88  | <i>Akhbar-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb,</i> | Oordoo,            | Lahore,        | Weekly,         | Octr  | Novr. 5th        |
| 89  | <i>Lauh-i-Mahfúz,</i>             | Ditto,             | Moradabad,     | Ditto,          | "     | " 8th            |
| 90  | <i>Meerut Gazette,</i>            | Ditto,             | Meerut,        | Ditto,          | Novr. | " 3rd            |
| 91  | <i>Nur-ul-Anwar,</i>              | Ditto,             | Cawnpore,      | Ditto,          | "     | " 3rd            |
| 92  | <i>Oordoo Delhi Gazette,</i>      | Ditto,             | Agra,          | Ditto,          | "     | " 3rd            |
| 93  | <i>Saiyid-ul-Akhbar,</i>          | Ditto,             | Delhi,         | Tri-monthly,    | "     | " 3rd            |
| 94  | <i>Ab-i-Hayat-i-Hind,</i>         | Oordoo and Hindee, | Agra,          | Bi-monthly,     | "     | " 4th            |
| 95  | <i>Koh-i-Nur,</i>                 | Oordoo,            | Lahore,        | Weekly,         | "     | " 4th            |
| 96  | <i>Khair Khwah-i-Panjáb,</i>      | Ditto,             | Gujranwalla,   | Ditto,          | "     | " 4th            |
| 97  | <i>Jahwa-i-Tur,</i>               | Ditto,             | Meerut,        | Ditto,          | "     | " 4th            |
| 98  | <i>Muraqqa-i-Tahzib,</i>          | Ditto,             | Lucknow,       | Bi-monthly,     | "     | " 4th            |
| 99  | <i>Mangal Samachar,</i>           | Oordoo and Hindee, | Beswan,        | Monthly,        | "     | " 5th            |
| 100 | <i>Nur-ul-Absar,</i>              | Oordoo,            | Allahabad,     | Bi-monthly,     | "     | " 5th            |
| 101 | <i>Panjabi Akhbar,</i>            | Ditto,             | Lahore,        | Weekly,         | "     | " 5th            |
| 102 | <i>Akhbar-i-Anjuman-i-Hind,</i>   | Oordoo and Hindee, | Lucknow,       | Ditto,          | "     | " 5th            |
| 103 | <i>Rifah-i-Am,</i>                | Oordoo and Hindee, | Sealkote,      | Ditto,          | "     | " 5th            |
| 104 | <i>Samaya Vinod,</i>              | Oordoo and Hindee, | Nynce Tal,     | Bi-monthly,     | "     | " 5th            |
| 105 | <i>Almorah Akhbar,</i>            | Ditto,             | Almorah,       | Ditto,          | "     | " 6th            |
| 106 | <i>Najm-ul-Akhbar,</i>            | Oordoo,            | Meerut,        | Weekly,         | "     | " 6th            |
| 107 | <i>Khurshid-i-Jahanidab,</i>      | Ditto,             | Agra,          | Bi-monthly,     | "     | " 7th            |
| 108 | <i>Rohilkhand Akhbar,</i>         | Ditto,             | Moradabad,     | Bi-monthly,     | "     | " 7th            |
| 109 | <i>Amr-ul-Akhbar,</i>             | Ditto,             | Loharoo,       | Bi-monthly,     | "     | " 8th            |
| 110 | <i>Khair Khwah-i-Oudh,</i>        | Ditto,             | Lucknow,       | Weekly,         | "     | " 6th            |
| 111 | <i>Gwalior Gazette,</i>           | Oordoo and Hindee, | Gwalior,       | Ditto,          | 2nd   | " 6th            |
| 112 | <i>Majma-ul-Bahrain,</i>          | Oordoo,            | Loodhiana,     | Ditto,          | 2nd   | " 6th            |
| 113 | <i>Akmal-ul-Akhbar,</i>           | Ditto,             | Delhi,         | Ditto,          | 2nd   | " 6th            |
| 114 | <i>Karnamah,</i>                  | Ditto,             | Lucknow,       | Ditto,          | 3rd   | " 6th            |
| 115 | <i>Dabdar-i-Sikandar,</i>         | Ditto,             | Rampore,       | Ditto,          | 3rd   | " 6th            |
| 116 | <i>Anjuman Akhbar,</i>            | Ditto,             | Shahjehanpore, | Ditto,          | 3rd   | " 7th            |



|     |                     |     |               |     |            |     |              |     |     |     |
|-----|---------------------|-----|---------------|-----|------------|-----|--------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 117 | Kavi Vachan Sudhā,  | ... | Anglo-Hindee, | ... | Benares,   | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 3rd | 7th |
| 118 | Pattiala Akhbār,    | ... | Oordoo,       | ... | Pattiala,  | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 3rd | 8th |
| 119 | Matla-i-Nūr,        | ... | Ditto,        | ... | Cawnpore,  | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 4th | 6th |
| 120 | Nasim-i-Jounpore,   | ... | Ditto,        | ... | Jounpore,  | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 4th | 6th |
| 121 | Oudh Akhbār,        | ... | Ditto,        | ... | Lucknow,   | ... | Bi-weekly,   | ... | 4th | 7th |
| 122 | Naf-ul-Azim.        | ... | Arabic,       | ... | Lahore,    | ... | Weekly,      | ... | 4th | 8th |
| 123 | Akhyār-ul-Akhhār,   | ... | Oordoo,       | ... | Lucknow,   | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 4th | 8th |
| 124 | Muir Gazette,       | ... | Ditto,        | ... | Meerut,    | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 4th | 8th |
| 125 | Khair Khwāh-i-Alam, | ... | Ditto,        | ... | Delhi,     | ... | Tri-monthly, | ... | 5th | 8th |
| 126 | Nūr Afshān,         | ... | Ditto,        | ... | Loodhiana, | ... | Weekly,      | ... | 6th | 8th |

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SOHAN LAL,

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